[illegible]

Pittsbur[illegible] [illegible]azette

[illegible] December [illegible]

Price Six Pence.]

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, late from Philadelphia.

In [illegible] Street, at the Store House formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he makes and mends all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, [illegible]

Engraves all sorts of Devices on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests, and Cyphers, on [illegible] or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, Steel or [illegible]. Makes and Engraves [illegible] Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the [illegible] manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November [illegible], 1789.

[illegible] of the above work.

THE subscriber and company having given their note to a certain Charles Lynch, payable on the 23d day of December 1778, for a quantity of flour which they purchased for Alexander Ross by his orders, he being at that time the King's commissary, amounting to thirty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, for the use of the British troops then [illegible] at Fort Pitt. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to take an assignment on said note, as I never received any value for it, and the said Lynch was paid the whole amount on the delivery of the flour at Redstone Old Fort, by the aforesaid Alexander Ross, and the note ought to have been given to him, but as he did not know his purchasers had given any note in behalf of him, paid the money in full when the flour was delivered as above mentioned.

JACOB BAUSMAN.

November 28th, 1789.

B L A N K S

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

[illegible], October [illegible], 1789.

[illegible], Sept. [illegible], 1789.

[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] year 1789.

[illegible]

ARTILLERY.

1 [illegible] months, at [illegible] Dols. per [illegible]		
[illegible]		540
[illegible]		1,620
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		410
[illegible]		[illegible]
		[illegible]

INFANTRY.

1 Brigadier General with the pay of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, [illegible] Dollars per month

[illegible]		6[illegible]0
2 Majors,	45	[illegible]
7 Captains,	35	2,940
7 Lieutenants,	26	[illegible]
8 Ensigns,	20	[illegible]
1 Paymaster,	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Quartermaster,	1[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Adjutant,	10	[illegible]
1 Surgeon,	45	540
4 Surgeon's mates,	30	[illegible]
28 Serjeants,	[illegible]	[illegible]
28 Corporals,	[illegible]	[illegible]
14 Drums and Fifes,	[illegible]	[illegible]
490 Privates,	4	[illegible]
		[illegible]

LEVIES.

1 Brig. Gen. 12 months at [illegible] Dol. per month,		[illegible]
3 Majors,	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 Captains,	[illegible]	[illegible]
33 Subalterns,	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Surgeon,	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Mates,	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rations for 840 non-commissioned officers and privates, at one ration per day, each, for 365 days, [illegible] at 17 [illegible]ths of a dollar, per [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Cloathing,	94 dollars [illegible]	
Contingencies,	each,	[illegible]
		[illegible]

QUARTER MASTER DEPARTMENT.

Transportation [illegible] tation of the recruits [illegible] Philadelphia to the frontiers, the [illegible] of cloathing, medicines, ordnance and military stores, the hire of teams, pack horses, [illegible] axes, camp kettles, [illegible] company books, stationary for the troops, and all other expences of the quarter master's department, [illegible]

HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
Contingencies of the War Office,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Carried forward,	[illegible]

[illegible]

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

H. KNOX.

		Dols. [illegible]
Brought forward,		[illegible]
Deduct [illegible]		
[illegible]	3,950	
[illegible]	600	
[illegible]		

[illegible] fellow, [illegible] would ſhare his potatoes with all [illegible] with a ſtranger, the mer[illegible] the friendleſs, is uſed more cruelly tha[illegible] ſlave, not only by the tyrant his landlord [illegible] but by the griping, avaricious proctor, the hearth money man, and every creature [illegible] who can afford to wear, eat, and drink [illegible] himſelf. His family, alas, are totally [illegible] old flannel jacket and broken ſheep ſk[illegible] all his cloathing throughout the differe[illegible] the year; a dirty wad of ſtraw, more [illegible] litter from its age, the bed of waſte for [illegible] family; with the addition of a pig, if he [illegible] enough to have one; a ragged cabin, [illegible] boil their potatoes; are their worldly e[illegible] lucky as to have been able to ſcreen them [illegible] rapacious claws of the ſmokeman and his com[illegible] Potatoes, as I ſaid before, their only viands, the limpid ſtream their beverage, and cow and horſe dung their fuel! Heavenly powers! ſuch wretchedneſs is hardly ſupportable! I can no more!

Princes and lords may flouriſh and may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peaſantry, a nation's pride,
When once deſtroyed can never be ſupplied.

Goldſmith.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Auguſt 27.

THE preſent Pope will probably be the laſt. There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that his ſucceſs will be no [illegible] biſhop of Rome or perhaps patriarch of the weſt.

The emancipation of France will give ſuch an overthrow to popery, that it is probable, in proceſs of time, the pureſt religion may be eſtabliſhed there, and that is the Proteſtant ſyſtem.

The key which hangs to the Popes' girdle will have few locks hereafter, except thoſe of Heaven to open: his revenue from France cut off, Poland declining, and Avignon in a ſtate of revolt, how are the holy coffers to be filled.

His holineſs the Pope may now truly be ſaid,

To mount the papal chair,
And ſcatter empty thunders to the air;
Grimly preſide in ſuperſtition's ſchool,
And curſe theſe kingdoms he can never rule.

Sept. 1. Letters received yeſterday from Lyons confirm the late accounts from Avignon: the people there have ſhaken off the papal government, and put themſelves under that of France; they ſay that they are Frenchmen; that is, they deſire to be as free as they are; and they are certainly right, no obſolete treaties, by which they have been ſold or alienated to the Holy See, ſhould ſtop them. Men ſhould not be treated as beaſts of burthen.

How muſt the [illegible] intentions of the popular party in France, even as repreſented by the miniſterial prints, dwindle in compariſon with a deliberate act of an aſſembly in that country, when under the yoke of kingly power and prieſtly artifice! The circumſtance alluded to is taken from the Hiſtoire Eccleſiaſtique des Egliſes Reformes au Royaume, in the year 1562; when the following ſentence was pronounced by the parliament of Thouloufe upon Feronde [illegible] a Proteſtant [illegible] was not fo

[illegible] only by the law.

Art. 5. The law ſhould [illegible] jurious to ſociety. Nothi[illegible] what is prohibited by law; [illegible] ſtrained to do what it does no[illegible]

Art. 6. The law is the [illegible] will: all the citizens have [illegible] perſonally, or by their repreſ[illegible] tion: it ought to be the ſame [illegible] tects or whether it puniſhes. [illegible] equal in its eye, are equally a[illegible] employments and dignities, [illegible] city: and without any o[illegible] that of their virtues and their t[illegible]

Art. 7. No man can be [illegible] ended, or detained, but in caſes de[illegible] the law, and according to the forms which it [illegible] preſcribed. They who ſolicit, expedite, execute, or cauſe to be executed, any arbitrary orders, ſhould be puniſhed; but every citizen, ſummoned or apprehended, by virtue of the law, ſhould inſtantly obey, and he becomes culpable by reſiſtance.

Art. 8. The law ſhould eſtabliſh none but puniſhments ſtrictly and evidently neceſſary, and no man can be puniſhed but by virtue of a law eſtabliſhed and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

Art. 9. Every man being preſumed innocent, until he ſhall have been pronounced guilty if it be deemed indiſpenſible to apprehend him, every ſpecies of rigor not abſolutely neceſſary for ſecuring his perſon, ſhould be ſeverely prohibited by law.

Art. 10. No man can be diſturbed in his opinions even religious; provided their manifeſtation do not trouble the public order eſtabliſhed by law.

Art. 11. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the moſt precious rights of man. Every citizen may therefore ſpeak, write and print, under condition of being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty in caſes provided for by law.

Art. 13. For the maintenance of this public force, and the other expences of adminiſtration, a common contribution is indiſpenſible; this ſhould be apportioned among all the citizens, in proportion to their abilities.

Art. 14. Each citizen has the right, by himſelf or his repreſentatives, to determine the neceſſity of the noble contribution, freely to conſent to it, to attend to its employment, and to fix the quota, the mode of impoſition, the collection and duration of the ſame.

Art. 15. Society has a right to demand an account from every public agent of his adminiſtration.

Art. 16. Every ſociety in which the guarantee of their rights is not ſecured, nor the ſeparation of powers determined, is without a conſtitution.

Theſe are the whole of the articles.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 17.

“I informed you in my laſt, that an opinion had begun to prevail, that the exploſion of gun powder near Veſoul, by which it was ſaid ſo many lives were loſt, was the effect of chance, and not of deſign. This opinion is now generally received; and the lord of Quince, who was conſidered as a monſter in nature, and juſtly too, whilſt he was thought to have been the author of a deliberate deſign to blow up his neighbours, is now pretty generally acquitted of the ſmalleſt ſhare of guilt in this tranſaction.

“The particulars of the caſe are thus ſtated in an account taken upon the ſpot: Three dragoons were walking in the park where the exploſion took place. In this park there ſtood a pavilion, where the powder and arms belonging to the lord de Quince were kept. It was well known in the neighbourhood, that this was the place where the nobleman had always kept his powder and arms. They procured a light, and probably went about with it to look at the different things that were in the building. It is conjectured, that finding a barrel of gun powder (there was only one in the pavilion] and not knowing what it contained, they were not as careful with reſpect to the candle as they would otherwiſe have been, and thus incautiouſly ſet fire to the powder which deſtroyed them and the building. Thus they fell victims to their own imprudence and intoxication. The [illegible]led bodies of theſe three men were found; and [illegible] a minute inveſtigation it does not appear [illegible] ther perſon whatever was either killed or hurt [illegible] e exploſion, ſo little truth was there in the re[illegible] which at firſt prevailed, that the lord de Quince [illegible] gh hatred to the popular cauſe, had blown up [illegible] eſts, whom, for the moſt helliſh purpoſe, he [illegible] ited to his houſe. Had this unfortunate, but [illegible] nt gentleman, fallen into the hands of the [illegible] immediately after this accident happened, [illegible] ore they were cool enough to reflect, and enter into the caſe, there is no doubt but he would [illegible] en made to ſuffer the moſt cruel death that [illegible] ple could deviſe, who, in inflicting, would [illegible] hat they were doing a meritorious deed, and [illegible] f juſtice.

American News.

BOSTON, October 17.

It is reported, that General Shepard, in reviewing a body of militia lately, and directing them to go through their firings, had his head grazed by a ball, which carried off ſome of his hair. The general, without taking any notice of the matter, ordered them to reload, to march ſix paces and reſt their arms [illegible] the[illegible] ordered them to be examined by the non commiſſioned officers, who found one of the pieces, who was brother to one of thoſe killed in the late rebellion, to be charged with two balls: upon which he was committed to priſon. He muſt, however, be diſcharged, for want of a ſufficient proof of his criminality.

NEW-HAVEN, October 21.

On Saturday laſt, the legiſlature of this ſtate now in ſeſſion in this city, having received information of the approach of the Preſident of the United States of America, paſſed the following reſolve, viz.

General Aſſembly, State of Connecticut, New Haven
October, A. D. 1789.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Mr. Edwards, Governor Griſwold, Mr. Tracy, Major Hart, Mr. Dana, Mr. Learned, Mr. Ingerſol, Colonel Seymour, Colonel Leffingwell, Col. Groſvenor, Mr. Davenport, are appointed, with ſuch gentlemen as the honorable council ſhall join, a committee to prepare and report an addreſs from this legiſlature, to the Preſident of the United States, on his arrival in this city, and to meet the Preſident ſome convenient diſtance from ſaid city, and attend him to his lodgings, and to preſent ſuch addreſs as ſhall be ordered, and to attend the preſident on his journey as far as propriety ſhall in their opinion require.

Teſt. James Davenport, Clerk.

In the Upper Houſe.

John Cheſter, and James Hillhouſe, Eſquires, are appointed a committee to join the committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Teſt. George Wyllis, Secretary.

The legiſlature alſo requeſted his excellency the governor to order his company of guards in this city, to attend the committee in eſcorting the Preſident.

At the time appointed by the Preſident, the committee preſented him with the following addreſs.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States of America.

IMPRESSED with the ſentiments which animate the millions of our fellow citizens, we, the legiſlature of the ſtate of Connecticut, cannot, on this occaſion, be ſilent.

Your preſence recalls to our admiration that aſſemblage of talents, which with impenetrable ſecrecy, and unvarying deciſion, under the ſmiles of Divine Providence, guided to victory and peace the complicated events of the late long and arduous war.

The ſcenes of perilous horror through which you conducted the American arms, taught your country and mankind to receive you as the greateſt of heroes. Your ſacred regard to the rights of freemen, and the virtues of humanity, inſpired the united voice of all America, to hail you as the firſt and worthieſt of citizens.

With grateful veneration we behold the father of his country; our friend; our fellow citizen; our ſupreme magiſtrate.

When peace had ſucceeded to the viciſſitudes of war, your ardent deſire for retirement was ſanctioned by the voice of patriotiſm.

Your country has again ſolicited your aid. In obedience to her wiſhes, you have ſacrificed the felicity of dignified retirement, and have hazarded on the tempeſtuous ocean of public life the rich treaſure of your fame. This diſplay of patriot zeal gives you a new right to what you before poſſeſſed, the hearts of all your fellow citizens.

While we thus expreſs our ſentiments, and thoſe of the freemen whom we repreſent, we beg liberty to aſſure you of our zeal to ſupport your public adminiſtrations.

May the Divine Being, who has given you as an example to the world, ever have you in his holy keeping; may he long preſerve you, the happineſs and the glory of our country: May the aſſurance, that the government formed under your auſpices will bleſs future generations, rejoice the evening of your life; and may you be finally rewarded with the full glories of immortality.

In the name and behalf of the legiſlature of the ſtate of Connecticut.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Governor.

To which Addreſs the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following anſwer,

To the legiſlature of the ſtate of Connecticut,

Gentlemen,

COULD any acknowledgments which language might convey, do juſtice to the feelings excited by your partial approbation of my paſt ſervices, and your affectionate wiſhs for my future happineſs, I would endeavour to thank you: But to minds diſpoſed as your's are, it will ſuffice to obſerve, that your addreſs meets a moſt grateful reception, and is reciprocated in all its wiſhes with unfeigned ſincerity.

If the proſperity of our common country has in any degree been promoted by my military exertions, the toils which attended them, have been amply rewarded by the approving voice of my fellow citizens. I was but the humble agent of favoring Heaven, whoſe benign interference was ſo often manifeſted in our behalf, and to whom the praiſe of victory alone is due.

In launching again on the ocean of events, I have obeyed a ſummons to which I can never be inſenſible: When my country demands the ſacrifice, perſonal eaſe will always be a ſecondary conſideration.

I cannot forego this opportunity of felicitating the legiſlature of Connecticut on the pleaſing proſpect which an abundant harveſt preſents to its citizens. May induſtry like theirs, ever receive its reward, and may the ſmiles of Heaven, crown all endeavours which are prompted by virtue, among which it is juſtice to eſtimate your aſſurance of ſupporting our equal government.

G. WASHINGTON.

New Haven, October 17, 1789.

SPRINGFIELD, October 21.

On Saturday laſt arrived in town from New-York, his excellency John Adams, Vice Preſident of the United States of America, accompanied by the moſt honorable Triſtram Dalton, one of the ſenators from this ſtate to the National Congreſs: On the Monday following they proceeded on their journey to the eaſtward. How pleaſing the idea, that the moſt venerable and reſpectable characters of our federal legiſlature, pay ſuch ſtrict attention to the ſabbath. That time, which is by many gentlemen too often appropriated to ſerve their temporal intereſts, in journeying, &c. is ſpent by our national rulers in ſuch a manner, as, while it reflects the higheſt honor on our holy religion, muſt be conſidered as a gentle rebuke to thoſe whoſe conduct on ſuch days, as occaſion offers, is truly reprehenſible.

NEWYORK, October 31.

Patriotiſm is the love of our country, its peace, its proſperity, and glory: It watches with eagle eye the rights of the people: It is equally concerned for the dignity of the laws: It is peaceable, quiet, and patient; not meanly ſuſpicious, nor weakly credulous: It gives its ſupport to the miniſters of juſtice, and the adminiſtrators of the government: It ſeeks for redreſs of grievances in the line of the conſtitution: It abhors treaſon, traitors, and anarchy; and rejects with abhorrence the machinations of crafty, reſtleſs, and unprincipled politicians; men whoſe object is ſelf, to the ſacrificing the public intereſt, ſafety and honor. The voice of true patriots is calmneſs, and conciliation; they delight in works of charity and peace; their plan of conduct is always compatible with the laws of juſtice, truth and decency. They may ſuffer for righteouſneſs ſake, for a ſeaſon; but time ſhall eventually unfold their real characters, ſet their merits in a juſt point of light; and the people who have been ſaved by their magnanimity, ſhall embalm their memory in the boſom of their grateful remembrance.

The addreſſes of the corporate, legiſlative, and other bodies of our free citizens, to the preſident of the United States, may be conſidered as ſo many pledges of their affectionate regards to the political Father and Savior of his country; and of their warm attachment to that conſtitution which he is by their ſuffrages appointed to adminiſter; a conſtitution which is equally dear to him; and the adoption of which he appears to conſider in all his anſwers to the addreſſes, as the moſt happy and important acquiſition to this highly favored nation.

The people of America when under a royal government were reviled by their taſk maſters as being peculiarly addicted to the practice of evading payment of the king's revenue; though this was doubtleſs a ſlander as particularly pointed at Americans, for the people of Britain purſue a ſyſtem of ſmuggling even under the guns of their guarda coaſtas. Yet, as it is of great importance that the fair trader ſhould not be ſacrificed; and that the revenue ſhould not be diminiſhed; and there are ſome perſons of ſo perverſe a diſpoſition as to oppoſe the laws for oppoſition ſake; it is of importance that every proper ſtep ſhould be taken to prevent the pernicious practice. The aſſociation of merchants in Philadelphia is juſtly conſidered as a ſalutary, and patriotic meaſure; it reflects the higheſt honor on their public ſpirit; and is worthy of imitation by all the great town and cities on the continent. There was once a time when a glorious ſpirit of emulation pervaded the ſtates in defence of our country! Shall we be leſs virtuous, leſs emulative to ſecure the bleſſings of peace and of good government, the precious rewards of our labors, toils and dangers? This ſecurity muſt ariſe from furniſhing the means to ſupport the conſtitution. The impoſt ſyſtem is ſo univerſally preferred to all other modes of taxation, that it may be emphatically ſtiled the people's own plan; and to violate the revenue laws, will be to inſult the majeſty of the people.

Pittſburgh, December 5.

Agreeable to an eſtimate by the Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, the ſum neceſſary for the civil liſt of the general government for the year 1789, amounts to [illegible] dollars and 54 cents.

There is ſomething peculiarly delightful to the mind in tracing ſuch analogies between the natural and moral world, as tend to throw light on many important ſubjects, and to confirm our faith in the ſublime doctrines of our holy religion. The origin and progreſſive ſtages of the butterfly's exiſtence are beautifully illuſtrative of the nature, changes, and future deſtiny of man. The butterfly is produced from a catterpillar, which having moved for a ſeaſon in its lowly narrow ſphere, falls into a ſtate of torpid inſenſibility. Thus it continues during the gloom of winter; but when the gladſome beam of ſpring appears, it is re-animated, burſts its confinement, ſoars aloft, acquires new beauty, power, and vigor. Its ſcene of action, its enjoyments, its exerciſes are changed; the ſubſtance is retained, but the modification is totally altered: It is at once another and the ſame. Attend then to the demonſtrations of annual experience, and ſay, "Why ſhould it be tho't incredible that God ſhould raiſe the dead."

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

The NATIONAL MONITOR.

> "Pompoſo too, who with averted eye,
> "Now paſſes all his old acquaintance by."

THERE is a foible to which human nature is peculiarly incident; and in excuſe for which there is as little to be ſaid, as for any weakneſs whatever: It is Forgetfulneſs. When I ſee ſtriking examples of the voluntary loſs of memory, it brings to mind a neat reply to the obſervation which a perſon made on being neglected by a quondam acquaintance; "he appears to have entirely forgot me," ſaid he, the reply was, "no wonder at it, he has forgot himſelf." It is generally the caſe, I believe, that people of a ſupercilious temper forget their origin, their early proſpects, their former ſentiments of modeſty, diſcretion, charity, and urbanity, before they aſſume a diſtant, ſuperior deportment towards their old connections. As nothing has a more powerful influence on the public opinion, than an obliging, condeſcending deportment; in every free government, the candidates for offices, while purſuing their object, diſcover on all occaſions a free, mild, and ſocial diſpoſition. No perſon is beneath their notice, who is of the ſmalleſt conſequence in ſociety; no circumſtance of appearance, time, or place, will prevent the ſmile, the bow, or the friendly ſhake by the hand; their dignity is not in the leaſt let down by theſe familiarities; but the ſummit of their wiſhes obtained, what a ſtrange alteration often enſues! the poor, unhappy creatures are ſuddenly ſtruck with partial blindneſs; their ſight becomes dim, or ſo limited that they can ſee nothing but a poſt that happens to come in direct contact with their noſes; a ſad loſs of memory ſucceeds, ſo that they can hardly recollect a yeſterday's acquaintance; they forget their benefactors, and from the elevation to which they are raiſed by their partial countrymen, look down with contempt on their creators. However general this mode of conduct may be, it is not wiſe, politic, or juſt; nor can the power of example give a ſanction to it. Such perſons ſhould remember that whatever they loſe of the powers of recollection, is added to the ſtock of their conſtituents; the public memory is ſtubbornly tenacious, and it conſtantly derogates from pride, in exact proportion to its arrogance. Pride and patriotiſm are not branches of the ſame ſtock, and on all occaſions it will be found, that thoſe who can treat individuals with contempt, are totally deſtitute of the divine principle of love to their country. May thoſe characters which the free citizens of theſe ſtates have honored by their ſuffrages, diſcover on all occaſions thoſe amiable, generous and benevolent qualities, which ſhall evince that the public confidence has not been ill placed. In this way the moſt favorable impreſſions of the government will be formed on the minds of the people, and the empire of their affections will be ſecured. How pleaſing is the reflection that thoſe who are appointed to adminiſter the conſtitution of this confederated republic, are generally perſons who have borne with the people "the burthens and heat of the day" in the late arduous conflict; men whoſe principles and habits we have been familiarized to; and from whom we have no reaſon to anticipate the leaſt hauteur of carriage, or "the inſolence of office."

Mark thoſe who bear a high, imperious creſt,
Who with inſufferable pride poſſeſt,
Give to your juſt demands a ſharp reply,
And you ſhall find them beggars mounted high.

From the Poetical Works of
PETER PINDAR, Eſquire.

The TENDER EXPOSTULATION.

'TIS ſtrange a girl of thy rich underſtanding
Should be ſo fooliſhly commanding,
As bid my heart no longer ſigh with love;
Bid me give ev'ry exclamation o'er,
Think of the pain I feel, no more,
Eaſy, forſooth, as an old glove!

Surrounded by thy blaze of charms,
How can I chuſe but kindle with alarms;
And ſhall not I, in ſighs, my griefs beſpeaking?
Suppoſe, oh! Queen of ev'ry ſoft deſire,
I ſpiteful fling thy monkey in the fire,
And call the animal a fool for ſqueaking;
Would'ſt thou not wiſh me at Old Nick,
For ſerving Jacko ſuch a trick,
And, hiſſing, hug thy favourite to thy breaſt!
But pitying the poor inoffenſive creature,
With ſighs and tears that mark a gentle nature,
Would'ſt thou not try to make thy Jacko bleſt?

If to burnt Monkey's thou ſo kind would'ſt be,
Ah! why not to a poor ſing'd fool like me!

JOHN MARIE, of Pittſburgh, will ſell on reaſonable terms, one or two of the following LOTS, No. 451, 454, 199, 408,
Dec, 4, 1789.

Pittſburgh, December 1, 1789.

WHEREAS certain ill diſpoſed people have broke down the fence of lands belonging to the heirs of the deceaſed captain Thomas Hutchins, adjoining this town, feloniouſly cutting and carrying away timber appertaining to the ſame. This is to give notice, that any perſon or perſons who may be detected in future in making the like depredations, will be proceeded againſt agreeable to the utmoſt rigour of the law,

---

THE neceſſity of ſettling and cloſing the accounts of the late partnerſhip of Scull & Boyd, makes it indiſpenſably neceſſary that thoſe indebted, ſhould make payment either to John Scull or the ſubſcriber, on or before the 14th day of January next. The adminiſtratrix flatters herſelf a ſtrict compliance will be paid to this notification, as ſhe will be under the neceſſity of putting all the debts unpaid at time into proper hands for recovery.

ANN WILSON, Adminiſtratrix,
Pittſburgh, December 4, 1788.

N. B. Country produce will be received in payment if delivered before the above ſpecified time.

THE partnerſhip of James Lang and George Kinnear, in the buſineſs of ſtorekeeping, in Brownſville, under the firm of Lang and Kinnear, was diſſolved by mutual conſent the 29th June laſt. All perſons who are debtors or creditors of ſaid partnerſhip are to ſettle with, pay to, and be paid by James Lang, and are requeſted to ſettle without delay with him, at his ſtore, lately occupied by the partnerſhip; for Lang and Kinnear.

JAMES LANG

Brownſville, 15th Auguſt, 1789.

N. B. James Lang carries on buſineſs at ſaid ſtore as formerly.

WHereas George Juſtus, deceaſed, did give three notes to a certain Robert Forlow, dated in December 1784, payable in three different gales, the times of payment I cannot recollect. The ſaid Forlow, by the beſt information I can get, lives in Kentucky, in conſideration for a certain tract of land lying on the waters of Racoon, near Mr. Samuel Wilſon's mills: and whereas the ſaid Forlow, has not given a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as it is out of my power to pay them until compelled by law.

ISAAC JUSTUS, Adminiſtrator.

October 30. 1789,

Greenſburgh, October 23, 1789.

TO all adminiſtrators that may have entered bail in the county of Weſtmoreland, and have not exhibited their accounts agreeable to law; Notice is hereby given, that except they be and appear before the regiſter in Greenſburgh, on or before the firſt week in December next, provided with proper vouchers in order for ſettlement, that their reſpective bail bonds will be put in ſuit for the ſecurity of the legatees and others concerned.

Notice is likewiſe given to all legatees, deviſees and others that may have any intereſt in any laſt will and teſtament left in the regiſter's office in the time of James Kinkead, late recorder for ſaid county, that they are not committed to record.

WILLIAM MAGHE.

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unblemiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

Another Colt riſing three years old, got by old Dove, ſame dam.

And alſo one Cow and one Steer.

For a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting the ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittſburgh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are ueſted to pay their accounts immediately, as they be put into the hands of a magiſtrate without fur notice.

ne 24, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribers living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, a Muſtee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black, ſtrait hair, had on a lead coloured coat and jacket, fuſtian breeches, new ſhoes, old wool hat, and Michael Dwyer, lately from the weſt of Ireland, about 35 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtrong made, red, ſhort curly hair, had on a light blue coat, ſpotted jacket, & jeanet breeches old hat; he took with him ſome cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 10, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has given four bonds. one of which is for forty pounds, and the other three for twenty pounds each, to a certain Daniel M'Clintock, living in Conecocheague, in conſideration for a tract of land lying on Buffaloe lick run on Sawickly; and whereas the ſaid M'Clintock has not, nor cannot make me a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until I get an indiſputable title for the above mentioned tract of land,

PETER WALTZ.

October 18, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Eſq; on Peter's creek, Waſhington county, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from Waſhington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welſh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aſlan, and James Sanderſon, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a ſtill houſe, ſtill, and compleat ſet of veſſels for two ſtills; Andrew M'Aſlan, twenty acres, and James Sanderſon, twenty acres; the yearly rents at preſent amounts to between ſeventy and eighty pounds Pennſylvania currency. The ſaid land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, ſenior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welſh and Baldwin's mills, The whole or any part of the above will be ſold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittſburgh; Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; in Waſhington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Alſo, to be ſold or rented, the ſtone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat ſet of tools to carry on ſaid buſineſs, and a large keel boat. En. as above. October 15, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the White Smith Buſineſs in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all ſorts, pipe and ſquaw tomahawks, ſcalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates poliſhed and unpoliſhed, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates ſaddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds ſwords, razors, ſciſſors, and pen knives, cleans & poliſhes guns and piſtols, makes bed ſcrews, and branding irons of all ſizes, and does ſeveral other pieces of buſineſs in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He alſo carries on the Black Smith, in the ſhop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnerſhip with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horſe ſhoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they alſo make horſe, cow, and ſheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 15 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforeſaid buſineſs; alſo, a quantity of old braſs, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the Engliſh Language in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, has accepted of the ſame Office in the Waſhington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five ſhillings each for one year. The Revd. Mr. Dod continues to inſtruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive ſuch other Students as may be offered for Inſtruction in theſe Languages or the Mathematicks. The ſituation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous ſettlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to ſuch as deſire inſtruction for themſelves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houſes at about thirty dollars for the year, and the eſtabliſhed reputation of the Maſters, gives the moſt favorable proſpects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 11, 1789.

ON motion, Reſolved, That John Moore, William Jack, and Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſquires, be, and they are hereby authoriſed to inveſtigate the charges of divers inhabitants of Weſtmoreland county, against Michael Huffnagle, Eſq; prothonotary of that county, and to report to Council.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'y.

To John Moore, William Jack,
& Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſqrs.
gentlemen appointed to inveſtigate the charges againſt
M. Huffnagle, Eſquire.

THE adminiſtrator of George Juſtus, deceaſed, being deſirous to ſettle the eſtate, and make the earlieſt arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, requeſts all perſons who may have any accounts againſt the ſame to bring them in for ſettlement properly authenticated, on the twenty ſixth of January next, to Mr Jacob Bauſmans oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to ſettle their accounts and make payment of the balances due on or before the firſt of December next, otherwiſe the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery

ISAAC JUSTUS, adminiſtrator.

October 27, 1789.

TSBURG : *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry,* [illegible]
) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper. are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.*
RMENTS not exceeding a Squ are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth [illegible]